II. CLAIM AMENDMENTS

(Currently Amended) A method for implementing a transceiver, 1. in which method radio-frequency signals are transmitted and received with a transceiver for communicating information, wherein a radio-frequency signal received at a receiving stage is subjected to at least a first filtering step, in which a desired receiving signal is separated from the signal with a filter, and a signal to be transmitted at a transmission stage is subjected to at least a digital-to-analog conversion and a second filtering step, in which a desired transmission signal is separated with said filter from the signal with a filter, to be transmitted and noise formed the from quantization in digital-to-analog conversion, characterized in that the same filter is used at least partly in said first and second filtering steps.



- 2. (Original) The method according to claim 1, characterized in that at the receiving step, also at least a second filtering step is performed, in which the received signal is subjected to rejection of signals outside of the receiving frequency range substantially defined for the system.
- 3. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1, characterized in that at the receiving stage, also at least a first conversion step is taken, in which the received analog signal is converted to digital form.
- 4. (Original) The method according to claim 3, characterized in that at the transmission stage, also at least a second conversion

step is taken, in which the digital signal to be transmitted is converted to analog form.

- 5. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 3, characterized in that at the receiving stage, before the first filtering step, at least a first mixing step is taken, in which the received radio-frequency signal is mixed with a local oscillator signal.
- 6. (Original) The method according to claim 5, characterized in that the received signal is converted at the first mixing step to a baseband signal.



- 7. (Original) The method according to claim 6, characterized in that the method also comprises elimination of a DC offset voltage from the signal formed in the first mixing step.
- 8. (Original) The method according to claim 5, characterized in that the received signal is converted in the first mixing step to at least one intermediate frequency.
- 9. (Currently Amended) A transceiver (1)—comprising transmission means (LO, M3, M4, PA, SW, BF, ANT) for transmitting radio-frequency signals and receiving means (ANT, BF, SW, LNA, M1, M2, LO)—for receiving radio-frequency signals, which receiving means comprise filtering means (CF1, CF2)—for filtering the received radio-frequency signal to separate a desired receiving signal, and which transmission means comprise at least

a digital-to-analog converter for performing a digital-to-analog conversion to a signal to be transmitted, and filtering means (CF1, CF2) for separating a desired transmission signal to be transmitted as a radio-frequency signal, characterized in that said filtering means of said transmission means and said filtering means of said receiving means comprisinge at least partly a common filter (CF1, CF2) adapted to perform said filtering of the received radio-frequency signal and filtering of quantization noise formed in the digital-to-analog conversion from the desired transmission signal.

- 10. (Currently Amended) The transceiver—(1) according to claim 9, characterized in that it also comprises at least a band filter (BF)—to reject signals outside of the receiving frequency range substantially defined in the system, from the received signal.
- 11. (Currently Amended) The transceiver (1)—according to claim 9, characterized in that it also comprises means—(AD1, AD2) for converting the received analog signal to digital form.
- 12. (Currently Amended) The transceiver $\frac{(1)}{(1)}$ according to claim 11, characterized in that it also comprises at least means $\frac{(DA1, DA2)}{(DA1)}$ for converting the digital signal to be transmitted to analog form.
- 13. (Currently Amended) The transceiver $\frac{(1)}{(1)}$ according to claim 11, characterized in that it also comprises at least one mixer $\frac{(M1, M2)}{(1)}$ to mix a local oscillator signal with the received radio-frequency signal.

- 14. (Currently Amended) The transceiver $\frac{(1)}{(1)}$ according to claim 13, characterized in that the received signal is arranged to be converted in said mixer $\frac{(M1, M2)}{(1)}$ to a baseband signal.
- 15. (Currently Amended) The transceiver $\frac{(1)}{(1)}$ according to claim 14, characterized in that said means $\frac{(DA1, DA2)}{(1)}$ for converting the digital signal to be transmitted to analog form is also used for eliminating a DC offset voltage from the signal formed in said mixer $\frac{(M1, M2)}{(1)}$.
- 16. (Currently Amended) The transceiver—(1) according to claim 13, characterized in that the received signal is arranged to be converted in said mixer—(M1, M2) to at least one intermediate frequency.
- 17. (Currently Amended) A wireless communication device—(MS) comprising transmission means—(LO, M3, M4, PA, SW, BF, ANT) for transmitting radio-frequency signals and receiving means—(ANT, BF, SW, LNA, M1, M2, LO) for receiving radio-frequency signals, which receiving means comprise filtering means—(CF1, CF2) for filtering the received radio-frequency signal to separate a desired receiving signal, and which transmission means comprise at least a digital-to-analog converter for performing a digital-to-analog conversion to a signal to be transmitted, and filtering means—(CF1, CF2) for separating a desired transmission signal to be transmitted as a radio-frequency signal, characterized in thatsaid filtering means of said transmission means and said filtering means of said receiving means comprisinge at least partly a common filter (CF1, CF2) adapted to perform said

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filtering of the receiving radio-frequency signal and filtering of quantization noise formed in the digital-to-analog conversion from the desired transmission signal.